

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GEORGE YOUNG,

Plaintiff,

16-CV-925(LJV)
ORDER

v.

D.I. ASHLEY,

Defendant.

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff George Young, a prisoner confined at the Watertown Correctional Facility, submitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York a *pro se* complaint asserting claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Docket Item 1. On November 14, 2016, the Southern District transferred the case to this Court without deciding whether the plaintiff could proceed further without paying the required fees. Docket Item 2. In fact, the plaintiff has not paid the filing fee or moved for permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* (that is, as someone who should have the prepayment of the ordinary filing fee waived because he or she cannot afford it).

As set forth below, the Clerk of Court is ordered to administratively terminate this action. If the plaintiff wishes to reopen this case, he must notify this Court in writing **within 30 days of the date of this order** and must include either (1) a properly supported motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* along with the required certification of the plaintiff's inmate trust fund account and authorization form, or (2) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$50.00 administrative fee (\$400.00 total).

DISCUSSION

A party commencing a civil action in this Court ordinarily must pay a \$350.00 filing fee as well as a \$50.00 administrative fee.¹ See 28 U.S.C. § 1914; Judicial Conference Schedule of Fees, District Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule;² Western District of New York, District Court Schedule of Fees.³ If a “prisoner” (as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h)) wishes to commence a civil action, the prisoner must either (1) pay those fees or (2) obtain permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* APPLICATION

The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (April 26, 1996), which amended 28 U.S.C. § 1915, established certain requirements that a prisoner must meet in order to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Those requirements are summarized below.

A. Supporting Affidavit or Affirmation

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a prisoner seeking to bring a civil action *in forma pauperis* must submit an affidavit or affirmation detailing the prisoner’s assets and liabilities and swearing under oath that the prisoner is unable to pay the \$350.00 filing

¹Effective May 1, 2013, the Judicial Conference of the United States added an administrative fee of \$50.00 to the cost of filing a civil lawsuit in district court. See September 2012 Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, available at <<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/reports-proceedings-judicial-conference-us>>. But this additional administrative fee does not apply to prisoners who are granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*. See generally *id.*

² Available at <<http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/district-court-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>>.

³ Available at <<http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/fee-schedule>>.

fee. A motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* should be supported by such an affidavit or affirmation filed at the same time as the complaint. The United States District Court for the Western District of New York has made available a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* with supporting affirmation⁴ that is designed to help *pro se* litigants (such as the plaintiff here) comply with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).

B. Certification of Inmate Trust Fund Account

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2), a prisoner seeking to proceed *in forma pauperis* also must submit a certified copy of the prisoner's inmate trust fund account statement (or an institutional equivalent) for the six months immediately before the prisoner's complaint was filed. The prisoner must obtain this certified account statement from the appropriate official at each correctional facility where the prisoner was confined during that six-month period. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). Alternatively, the prisoner may have prison officials complete and sign the "Prison Certification Section" of the Court's form motion referred to above. See note 4, above. In the "Prison Certification Section," prison officials provide the information in the prisoner's trust fund account statement required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2).

C. Authorization Form

A prisoner seeking to proceed *in forma pauperis* also must submit a signed authorization form,⁵ permitting the institution in which the prisoner is confined to pay—over time, if necessary—the \$350.00 filing fee from the prisoner's trust fund account (or

⁴ The Court has ordered that a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* with supporting affidavit be mailed to the plaintiff. The form also is available at <<http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/pro-se-forms>>.

⁵ The Court has ordered that an authorization form be mailed to the plaintiff. The form also is available at <<http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/pro-se-forms>>.

institutional equivalent). See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)-(4). In other words, even if the prisoner is granted *in forma pauperis* status, the prisoner must pay the full \$350.00 filing fee in installments. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)-(2). The initial payment will be 20% of the average monthly deposits to the prisoner's account or 20% of the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint, whichever is greater. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). For each month after that, as long as the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10.00, the agency having custody of the prisoner will deduct from the prisoner's account and forward to the Clerk of Court an installment payment equal to 20% of the preceding month's income that was credited to the prisoner's account. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). Those payments continue until the \$350.00 fee is paid in full. *Id.*

II. ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINATION OF THIS ACTION

Here, the plaintiff did not pay the \$350.00 filing fee or the \$50.00 administrative fee that ordinarily is required to commence a civil action. Nor did the plaintiff submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*; an affidavit swearing that he is unable to pay a \$350.00 filing fee, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1); a certification of his inmate trust fund account, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1)-(2); or an authorization form, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)-(4). Therefore, the Clerk of Court shall administratively terminate this action⁶ without filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee, as ordered below. As also

⁶ Such an administrative termination is not a “dismissal” for purposes of the statute of limitations. Therefore, if the case is reopened under the terms of this order, it is not subject to the statute of limitations time bar as long as it originally was timely filed. See *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (prisoner mailbox rule); *McDowell v. Del. State Police*, 88 F.3d 188, 191 (3d Cir. 1996); see also *Williams-Guice v. Bd. of Educ.*, 45 F.3d 161, 163 (7th Cir. 1995).

ordered below, the plaintiff is granted leave to reopen this action no later than thirty days from the date of this order.

III. DEFERMENT OF SCREENING PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) &1915A

This Court is required to screen civil actions filed by prisoners and dismiss them if they: (1) are frivolous or malicious; (2) fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (3) seek monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c) (dismissal of prisoner actions brought with respect to prison conditions). Because the plaintiff did not properly commence this action, this Court will defer the mandatory screening process until this case is reopened—if, in fact, it is reopened. If this action is reopened and then dismissed, installment payments of the filing fee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 will not be suspended, and the prisoner will not be permitted to obtain a refund of the filing fee or any part of it that already has been paid.

Additionally, if a prisoner has, on three or more prior occasions while incarcerated, brought in federal court an action or appeal that was dismissed because it was frivolous or malicious, or because it failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, he or she will not be permitted to bring another action *in forma pauperis* unless he or she is “under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

ORDER

Based on the above, it is hereby

ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall administratively terminate this action, without filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is directed to send to the plaintiff a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* with supporting affidavit and prisoner authorization form; and it is further

ORDERED that if the plaintiff wishes to reopen this action, he shall so notify the Court, in writing, no later than **thirty days from the date of this order**. This writing must include either (1) a properly supported motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* along with the required certification of the plaintiff's inmate trust fund account and authorization form, or (2) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$50.00 administrative fee (\$400.00 total); and it is further

ORDERED that upon the plaintiff's submission of either (1) a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* along with the required certification of the plaintiff's inmate trust fund account and authorization form, or (2) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$50.00 administrative fee (\$400.00 total), the Clerk of Court shall reopen this case.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 5, 2016
Buffalo, New York

s/Lawrence J. Vilardo
LAWRENCE J. VILARDO
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE